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offense," and again the act is to be construed "so that the child may be educated and cared for in such a manner as best subserves its moral and physical welfare and as far as practicable, in proper cases, that the parent may be compelled to perform his duty in the interest of the child." Lastly the new law provides for detention homes wherever needed.

N. M. MILLER SURREY.

Hours of Labor. An act to limit the hours of work in coal mines was assented to in the province of Alberta, March 5, 1908. The period of work below ground is not to exceed eight during any consecutive twenty-four hours, except "in the case of any workman who is below ground for the purpose of rendering assistance in the event of accident, or for meeting any danger, or for dealing with any emergency or exceptional work which requires to be dealt with without interruption in order to avoid serious interference with ordinary work in the mine."

The workmen in the mine may at their own cost station representatives to be at the pit head at all times when workmen are being lowered or raised for the purpose of observing the times of lowering and raising. Any person guilty of violating the act is on conviction to be fined for each offense; in case of violation by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine the fine is not to exceed \$50, in any other case it is not to exceed \$5.

The lieutenant-governor in council may "in the event of great emergency, or of any grave economic disturbance due to the demand for coal, exceeding the supply available at the time" suspend the operation of the act "to such extent and for such period" as may be named in the order, either as respects all coal mines or any class of coal mines.

M. A. S.

Liquor-Search and Seizure. The difficulties of enforcing the excise laws of the State against illegal selling caused the enactment of a law in New York (c. 350, Laws of 1908) for search for seizure and forfeiture of liquors kept for unlawful traffic. All such liquors and their containers are declared public nuisances and are forfeited to the State when seized in the manner provided by the law. Complaints may be made by special agent of the State excise department, peace officer, or any citizen to any judge of a city court of record, county judge, or supreme court justice and such judge or justice, if satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that liquors are kept for unlawful traffic shall issue a search warrant to be executed in the manner of such warrants by a special agent or peace officer. The warrant must contain a general notice to all owners

of seized liquors to appear within twenty days and show cause why the liquors should not be forfeited. At the time and place specified in the warrant, any person claiming any interest in the seized liquors may interpose a verified answer to the allegations upon which the warrant was issued. The issue thus joined is triable in the court as other issues of fact are tried. If it be established on trial or in case no answer is interposed in a hearing without trial that the seized liquors were kept for unlawful sale or distribution, judgment of forfeiture to the State must be entered. In such case the judgment must provide for the public destruction of the liquors and the vessels in which they are contained. No other penalties are provided by the act.

JOHN A. LAPP.

Literary Institutes. Provision for the organization and maintenance of "mechanics' and literary institutes" in the province of Alberta is made in a provincial act assented to March 5, 1908.

The object in establishing such institutes is "to encourage mechanics, manufactures and arts generally: (a) by having evening classes organized for the imparting of practical instruction to the pupils; (b) by establishing a library of books on one or more of the following subjects, viz: mechanics, manufactures, agriculture, horticulture, philosophy, science, the fine and decorative arts, history, travels, poetry, biography, and fiction; (c) establishing a reading room."

An institute may be organized whenever thirty persons resident in any city, town, or village, or in any township or two contiguous townships agree to form themselves into an institute, promise to pay an annual membership subscription of at least one dollar, and in other respects, agree to conform to the regular procedure provided for the organization of institutes.

M. A. S.

Night Work in Italian Bakeries. A law of March 22, 1908, forbids night labor in bakeries and pastry shops between 9 o'clock and 4 o'clock except that work may continue until 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The prohibition is applied specifically to the preparation of yeast, to the firing of furnaces, and to kneading and baking.

On account of the cooking of yeast the communal council may permit labor to commence two hours earlier during the months of June, July, August and September, if the necessities of the industry, or of the locality or the kinds of bread demand. The advice of the chief